This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problems Mailbox.

(19) JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE (JP)

(12) Official Gazette for Unexamined Patent Applications (A)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application (Kokai) No. 62-36304

(43) Disclosure Date: 17 February 1987

(51) Int.Cl.⁴

Ident. Symbols

Internal Office Nos.

A 61 K 7/00

7306-4C

Request for Examination: Not yet requested

Number of Inventions: 1

(Total of 7 pages)

(54) Title of the Invention: A Cosmetic Material

(21) Application No.:

60-122134

(22) Application Date:

5 June 1985

(72) Inventor:

Katsumi Mizumaki

(71) Applicant:

Kashiwa Chemical Industries

8-4 Koami-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention:

A Cosmetic Material

Claim

A cosmetic material characterized in that the components of the cosmetic materials and soybean milk as the specific component are compounded and in that a surfactant is compounded in an amount of greater than 2 w % of the solid components in the soybean milk.

Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of Industrial Use)

This invention relates to a cosmetic material in which soybean milk is compounded.

Soybeans are the seeds of the soybean plant, Glycine max. Merrill, of the family Leguminosae. It is important as a pure plant protein source. Further, bean curd (tofu), which is a processed product of it, is generally known as a food product that has a beautifying effect.

The inventors discovered through experimental work that soybeans not only serve as food products but that they are also effective in formulations for beauty culture for external use. In making products containing them on a commercial basis, their extracts, because they are aqueous extracts, are what is called "soybean milk," which is of a milky character. For this reason, cosmetic products is which soybean milk is used as the raw material have been provided and are widely used on the cosmetics industry and in the beauty industry.

(Prior Art)

The subject of this invention is the emulsion (soybean milk) that is obtained by immersing soybean seeds in water to bring about swelling, after which they are ground, water is added, they are heated and the insoluble residue is separated by filtration. In general, soybean milk has a solids content of approximately 9% at pH 7.0 to 7.5 and is a white to yellow-tinged white milky substance. When a salt or acid is added and it is heated, it has the property of precipitating so-called bean curd [tofu], in which the protein is in a gelled, cheese-like state. Soybean milk contains 3 to 5% of protein and 3 to 5% of lipids. The protein has an excellent balance of amino acids, with a high lysine content, while the fat component has a high linoleic acid content. In addition, it contains many substances related to beauty culture such as hormones, phospholipids and vitamin E. In spite of the fact that it is presumed that it would be effective as a cosmetic product, there have been no reports [*1] of its topical application. As a somewhat similar example, shampoos containing red beans, with the intentions of making use of the effect of saponins, shampoos in which black pigments are used and hair cosmetic products containing lecithin obtained by solvent extraction are known. Of legendary interest, there are tales of examples of such folk uses as milk baths and of whitening the face when washed with dregs (tofu refuse) of bean curd.

(Action)

When the inventors used soybean milk as a cosmetic material, they found various effects that had not been anticipated.

I) Effect of adding water

It is said that dry skin accelerates aging. Soybean milk, as a result of its constituents, has the actions of providing water and maintaining a suitable degree of water content. Table 1 shows the data obtained when it was applied to 20 users, the results being determined by a moisture meter, which determines the water content of the skin.

		Control	Wiped with water	Wiped with soybean milk
Face				
	After 30 minutes	$19 \sim 26$	22 ~ 29	23 ~ 28
	After 2 hours	18 ~ 24	19 ~ 22	20 ~ 25
Upper	arm			
• •	After 30 minutes	$23 \sim 32$	25 ~ 30	26 ~ 32
	After 2 hours	$21 \sim 30$	$21 \sim 30$	24 ~ 32
Palms				
	After 30 minutes	$16 \sim 24$	18 ~ 26	20 ~ 30
	After 2 hours	$14 \sim 26$	14 ~ 26	16 ~ 29

Table 1

II) Effect in providing a lustrous feel

After soybean milk has been applied to the skin or hair and it has been removed by bathing or shampooing, a moist lustrous feel is provided. A clearly different feel was experienced by subjects who did not undergo an application treatment. Although this feel cannot be expressed in terms of scientific data, a grasp of it can be obtained from user questionnaires. Table 2 shows the results when 1.9 liters of soybean milk was added to a household 180 liter bath tub and subjects bathed in it.

Table 2

Make-up of test subjects	Ages 6-12	Ages 13-18	Ages 19-26	Ages 27-36	Ages 36-56	Over Age 56	Totals
Males Females	3 5	7 6	8 12	9 14	23 18	9	59 61
Totals	8	13	20	23	41	15	120

Ouestionnaire Results

	Good		Medium		Impossible		No response	
Bathing	Bath had a fine texture	77	No different from ordinary	10	Not possible	12	Don't know	21
During bath	Good warmth	90	No particular difference	3	Bad feeling	9	No answer	18
Washing with soap	Good foaming	86	No particular difference	14	Dirt wouldn't come off	4	Not sure	16
Feeling on getting out of bath	Felt warm	94	No particular difference	9	Bad feel	10	Don't know	7
Feel of skin	Smooth feel	38	Can't say anything particular	g 4	Didn't feel clear	1 2	Not clear	4
	Moist feeling	35			Feeling of dirt left behind	3		
	Luxurious feeling	g 25			Sticky feeling	9		

When soybean milk was compounded during shampooing of hair, there was perception of glare when hair grooming materials were applied subsequently and the hair was glossy.

III) Action in eliminating dirt

Oleaginous components, saponin and lecithin are mixed with soybean milk and serve to eliminate hydrophilic and lipoid dirt. When the inventors used it in combination with soap, there was good foaming and release of dirt. When the wash water was observed under the microscope, it was seen that microparticles of soybean milk had surrounded the dirt particles. When this action was considered, we concluded as follows. Hair and skin in vivo have a pH on the acidic side of 3.5 to 5.0. When stable soybean colloid of a pH of 7.0 to 8.0 comes into contact with acidic substances, the soybean colloid particles incorporate them and become enlarged. When there is a large quantity of acidic substances and the balance breaks down, there is agglutination to a bean curd-lie scum. However, this is dispersed by an activator and the dirt is removed in the previous step.

Experiment [NOTE: This seems to be a typographical error for "test material"] A: Face powder (compounded pigment, 80.0%; sorbitol, 4.0%; sorbitan sesquioleate, 10.0%; vaseline, 0.5%; liquid paraffin, 2.0%; propylene glycol, 2.5%; castor oil, 1.0%) was applied in a fixed amount to a glass slide to make a test strip. The test materials [NOTE: Translator is assuming a typographical error in which "experiment" is used instead of "test material"] consisting of the formulated product of Example 1 (A) and of a formulated product (B) from which 100.0% of the soybean milk had been removed were immersed in dilute solutions of 10 times

their volume in which they were agitated for 30 minutes. The test strips were removed and washed with water 5 times. When the glass slide prepared previously was taken as the standard and the ratios of light transmittance were compared, the following results were obtained.

A: 97.7%

B: 82.1% [*2]

IV) Other effects

As discussed previously, because soybean milk contains many essential amino acids, fatty acids, lecithin and vitamins, when it is applied externally to the body, it is anticipated that it will have the effects of maintaining the scalp, hair and skin in a healthy state.

V) Toxicity

Soybean milk has not exhibited any toxicity whatsoever when consumed as a beverage. Eight women washed their faces with a 10-times dilution of soybean milk every morning over a period of 92 days, with no abnormalities whatsoever being found.

Although the effects of soybean milk described above were observed, the first problem in their actual use as cosmetic products that contain them relates to spoilage and degeneration. This problem can be resolved by the addition of suitable chemical substances and by sterilization.

The second problem is the production of dregs (bean curd-like, soft solid matter, hereafter referred to as scum). Specifically, the fact that soybean milk has the property of solidifying during heating in the presence of electrolytes is known. When this process occurs to an extent at which the particles grow in size and join without reaching the point of solidification, it is characterized by the fact that dirt components undergo inclusion and are removed. However, under conditions in which there is a marked change in the degree of this process, for example, in the case in which large amounts of acidic substances such as perspiration remain, in the case in which large amounts of makeup are attached or in the case in which hard water or seawater is used, then a state of solidification develops and so-called scum forms and remains on the skin or hair. Even if the scum itself does not exhibit any particularly deleterious effect physiologically without being washed off, the scum remains attached and the individual cannot appear in public. Consequently, in cosmetic products, a means must be devised so that scum is not generated and solidified.

The inventors discovered that the addition of surfactants was a specific method for solving this problem.

As indicated above, undiluted soybean milk has a high water content. Therefore, considering the points both of convenience of handling and degeneration, the use of dry product is desirable. The following is a typical example of analysis of dry soybean milk product: protein, 40-45%; fat, 15-18%; carbohydrates, 30-35%; ash content, 4-5% and water content, 2 to 10% are common. [*3]

Experiment B: 10 ml of commercial soybean milk [no additions: evaporation residue, 9.14% (105°, 2 g, 3 hours)] was placed in a beaker and 20 ml of water and various stepped quantities of surfactant were added. Next, 10 ml of a N/10 solution of CaCl₂·2H₂O was added to make a total volume of 50 ml and the mixture was heated over a hot bath for 30 minutes. It was filtered with filter cloth, and, after 5 minutes of draining off of water, the scum (containing water as is) remaining on the filter cloth was weighed. The results are shown in the figure.

In the figure, [A] shows the case in which surfactant was not added and in which formation of more than 10 g of scum was seen. [B] shows the case in which CaCl₂ was not added. When the surfactants [W, X, Y and Z] were added, formation of scum could be inhibited to a certain extent. The raw materials that were used for the symbols in the table are indicated below.

- W: Nonionic type (polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol ether)
- X: Cationic type (tetradecylamine · acetate)
- Y: Bi-ionic type (dimethylalkyl betaine) [Translator's Note: In the figure, this is indicated as amphoteric.]
- Z: Anionic type: (potassium stearate soap)

The greatest effect was found for the nonionic type, with an effect being found with greater than 0.2 w % relative to the soybean milk, i.e., an amount corresponding to 2 w % of the solid component of the soybean milk.

However, when a large quantity of CaCl₂ was present, scum precipitated. Therefore, it was necessary to increase the quantity of surfactant. In addition, the combined use of complexion agents was also effective.

In analyzing cosmetic products containing surfactants and soybean milk of this invention, the surfactants were analyzed by ordinary methods. For the soybean milk, BaCl was added in a quantity equal to or greater than the quantity of soybean milk, and the mixture was boiled, the difference between the dried quantity of precipitate and the ash content was weighed, and, at the same time, soybean milk was subjected to the same procedure. Quantitative determination was performed by comparing the findings.

Example 1

Shampoo formulation

a	Soybean milk (solid matter content, 8.74%)	10.0 W%
Ъ	Sodium polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate	30.0
c	Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene lanolin	2.0
d	Distearic acid ethylene glycol	1.5
e	Glycerol	4.0
f	Paraben (methyl, ethyl)	0.3
g	Lauric acid diethanolamide	5.0
h	Benzyl alcohol hydrochloride	0.1
i	Sodium edetate	0.1
j	Carboxymethyl cellulose Na	1.0
k	Fragrances and pigments	g. s
1	Purified water	45.9

j was added in advance to 20 times its volume of purified water and was dissolved by heating and stirring. Next, b through e were added, a solution in which a, g and i and the remaining purified water had been added separately was added and was heated in the vicinity of 70°C and was filtered with bleached cotton cloth. f, h and k were then mixed, with the product being obtained. This product was a shampoo for hair washing having pale yellow bar-shaped microcrystals and luster. Hair oil was completely washed off without loss of hair quality. When it was dry blown after washing with water, the hair had a moist feel. No solidified scum whatsoever was found, and, consequently, no flakes of dirt were attached after washing of the hair.

Example 2

Example of cold cream

a	Soybean milk (solid matter content, 9.07%)	5.0 W%
b	Paraffin	5.0
С	Lanolin	3.0
d	Isopropyl myristate	6.0
е	Squalane	3.0
f	Mineral oil	25.0
g	Castor oil	5.0
h	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	2.0
i	Sorbitan monostearate	5.0
j	Paraben	0.2
k	[illegible]acid anilide	0.3
1	boric acid	0.3
m	Fragrances	0.2
n	Purified water	40.0

b through h were mixed to make A and a, i to l and m were mixed to make B. The two mixtures were heated to 50°C and A was introduced into B. Next, m was added and was thoroughly kneaded, with a cream being made. When this product was applied to the skin, it provided a refreshing feeling. The texture of the cream was fine and had a good feeling and there was no separation. On observation under the microscope, the particles were found to be uniformly ordered and scum was not produced during storage.

Example 3

Example of lotion (for use on dry skin)

a	Soybean milk (solid matter content, 9.07%)	3.5 W%
b	Stearic acid	2.0
С	Liquid paraffin	0.5
d	Sorbitol (70%)	2.0
e	Glycerol	2.0
f	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol monolaurate	1.5
g	Triethanolamine	0.2
h	Zinc phenolsulfonate	0.5
i	Hexachlorophene	0.2
i	Na edatate	0.5
k	Fragrances	suitable quantity
1	Purified water	add to make 100

a to I were mixed, a vial was filled with the mixture and was hermetically sealed to make the product. This product was a vanishing hand lotion containing soybean milk. Housewives and domestic workers who handle water in their occupations lose water-soluble components in the stratum corneum with the result that their skin tends to dry out. This product has the objective of supplementing this moisture by means of components containing soybean milk. Emulsified particles of soybean milk form large pieces of scum so that the effect is lost. Therefore, dispersion as fine particles is achieved by compounding f and other components.

Example 4

Example of hair lotion (rinse)

Formulation

а	Soybean milk powder [*5] (solid matter content, 92 w%)	5.0 W%
b	Polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl	1.0
С	Lecithin	0.2
d	Castor oil	2.0
е	Olive oil	2.0
f	Na alginate	0.1
g	Alcohol (90%)	40.0
h	Cayenne pepper tincture	1.0
i	T oil	0.2
i	Paraben	0.2
k	Purified water	48.3

First, f was heated to 50°C and thoroughly dissolved in g and k in that order and a. b, c, j, h, i, d and e were mixed in that order. In general, when this type of alcohol is used as a base, the large quantities of c, d and e that are compounded undergo separation. However, by the compounding of a and b, an emulsified state is formed and stabilization is effected. This product prevents dryness of the hair, makes it pliable and prevents the occurrence of dandruff and itching.

It is particularly effective for the protection of hair that has undergone permanent waves and hair dyeing treatment. Specifically, these treatment chemicals are present in minute quantities after washing of the hair and damage hair quality. By making a lotion with this product, the treatment chemicals act with the soybean milk so that the health of the hair is protected.

Example 5

Example of bath agent

a	Soybean milk (solid matter content, 14.7%)	60.0 W%
b	Na lauryl sulfate	5.0
С	Polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol	5.0
d	Hexamine	0.5
е	4 Na edetate	0.5
f	Gentian violet (can be substituted by other pigments)	0.5
g	Fragrances	0.5
h	Purified water	28.83

a through h were mixed and packed into a vial to make the product. 180 ml of this product is used at one time in a 180 liter household bath tub. When the quantity used is increased, marked foaming occurs and it serves as a Western style or special bathing agents and bath scum is not produced during bathing.

(Effect)

This invention can be used for a wide range of cosmetic products, that is, for hair washing and hair cosmetic products such as shampoos and rinses, for general toilet water products such as after shaving lotions and hand lotions, for cream emulsions such as cleansing creams, shaping creams and cold creams, cosmetic materials for packs, foundations, cosmetic products for bathing, face washing materials and soaps. After use, it is effective in making the skin and hair clean and moist and maintaining them in sound health.

Brief Explanation of the Figure

The figure is a graph presenting the experimental values indicating the effectiveness of the addition of surfactants for the purpose of inhibiting formation of soybean milk scum. The horizontal axis shows the amount of increase in surfactant and the vertical axis shows the amount of scum produced.

The experimental conditions are described in the detailed description.

- A: Case in which surfactant was not added and CaCl₂ was added.
- B: Case in which surfactant was not added and CaCl₂ was also not added.
- W: Case in which a nonionic surfactant was added.
- X: Case in which a cationic surfactant was added.
- Y: Case in which an amphoteric catalyst was added
- Z: Case in which an anionic surfactant was added

Applicant: Kashiwa Chemical Industries, Ltd.

[Insert Figure, top left, page (6)]

[vertical axis]: [horizontal axis]:

Amount of scum formed (g) Quantity of surfactant added (g)

[Translator's Note: The Specification is followed by three Amendments. They are described separately below.]

Voluntary Amendment of 16 July 1986

This amendment has five provisions which are indicated in the translation in brackets at their points of occurrence. These changes have been incorporated into the translation.

[*1] This amendment provides for correction or an incorrect kanji character.

- [*2] This amendment provides for changing "A" and "B" in the upper right quadrant of page (3) of the Japanese text to their Japanese kanji equivalents. The translator has elected to retain "A" and "B" as written.
- [*3] This amendment provides for insertion of a paragraph.
- [*4] This amendment provides for correction or an incorrect kanji character.
- [*5] This amendment provides for addition of the word "powder" after soybean milk.

Amendment of 5 September 1986

This amendment states that it provides for a change in the Amendment of 16 July 1986 and that the change is presented on a separate page.

Amendment of 16 July 1986

This amendment states that it provides for a change in the Amendment of 16 July 1986 and that the change is presented on a separate page.

⑩特許出願公開

@ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭62-36304

@Int_Cl_4

識別記号

庁内整理番号

母公開 昭和62年(1987)2月17日

A 61 K 7/00

7306-4C

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全7頁)

到発明の名称 化粧料

②特 願 昭60-122134 ②出 願 昭60(1985)6月5日

砂発明者 水牧 勝美 鎌ヶ谷市東鎌ヶ谷2-6-5

①出 願 人 株式会社 柏化学工業 東京都中央区日本橋小網町8番4号

男 知 着

発明の名称 化粧料

特許請求の範囲

化粧料成分と、特定成分として豆乳が配合されており、かつ豆乳中の固形分に対し 2 w 2以上の界面活性剤が配合されていることを特徴とする化粧料。

発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は豆乳が配合された化粧料に関するもの である。 //1922 マック メリル

大豆はマメ科の植物ダイズGlycine max.MERRILL の種子である。純植物性タンパク源としての重要 であり、またその加工品である(とうふ)豆富は 美容的効果のある食品であることは万人の認める ところである。

本発明者は大豆が食品としてのみならず、外用 としても美容に関し猪処の効能のあることを実験 的に見出した。ところでこれを含有する製品を腐 品化するに当り、そのエキスは水抽出で以って乳液状としたいわゆる「豆乳」であることから、豆乳を原料として用いる化粧品を提供するものであって、化粧品業界・理典容集界に広く利用し得る。(従来の技術)

本発明は、大きのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 を別ない、 PH7.0~7.5 を別ない、 PH7.0~7.5 であれると対象とを対象とのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 であれるとのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 であれるとのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 であれるとのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 であれるとのが、 場合を関すると、 PH7.0~7.5 であり、 ないのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 であり、 ないのでは、 PH7.0~7.5 である。 では、 PH7.0~7.5 では、 PH7.0~9.5 では、 PH7.0~7.5 では、 PH

レッチンを含有する頭髪化粧品が知られている。 伝説的興味から牛乳風呂を仕立てたり、豆窩の残 粕 (花菜)で洗顔すると白くなるといった民間 での使用例は聞いたことがある。

(作用)

本発明者が豆乳を化粧料として使用してみたと ころ、予想し得ない数々の効果が認められた。

「) 水分を付加する効用

カサカサに乾いた皮膚は老化を迅進するといわ れるが、豆乳はその含有成分により、水分を與え かつ適度の水分を保持する作用を有する。皮膚の 🗓)光沢感を與える効果 水分を測定するモイスチャーメーターにより、20 名の施用者に施用したデーターを第1表に示す。

第1表

	3>10-8	水にて拭く	豆乳にて拭く
額 部			
30分後	19~26	22~29	23~28
2 時間後	18~24	19~22	20~25
上膊部		ļ	
30分後	23~32	25~30	26~32
2 時間後	21~30	21~30	24~32
軍甲部			
30分後	16~24	18~26	20~30
2 時間後	14~26	14~26	16~29

皮膚また頭壁に豆乳を塗布し、しかる入浴する かシャワーにより除去した後はしっとりとした光 沢感を試與する。塗布処理を行わないものと同時 に比較すると明らかに異なった窓触であった。こ の感触は科学的データーにて表現出来ない面があ るが、施用者のアンケートにより把握し得る。第 2 衷は家庭用 180 & 浴槽で豆乳を 1.8 & 加え入浴 させた際の結果である。

第2度

実験者の構成	6 ~127	13~18.7	19~26.7	27~36.7	36~56.才	56才以上	8†
男子 (人)	3	7	8	9	23	9	59
女子 (人)	5	6	12	14	18	6	61
â†	8	13	20	23	41	15	120

アンケート結果

	良とする	中唐である	不可とする	無回答
俗揚について	谷のキメが細い	普通で変らない	かえって不可である	判らない
	77	10	12	21
入浴 時	温あたりがよい	別に変らない	きもちが悪い	不回答
	90	. 3	9	18
石絵で洗う	泡立ちがよい	別に変らない	汚れがとれない	不明
	86	. 14	4	16
温上りの気分	ほかほかしている	別に変らない	かえって気分が思い	判らない
-	94	9	10	7
肌の経験	すべすべした感じ	別にどうという	さっぱりとしない	
	38	ことはない 4	2	
	しっとりした感じ	ŀ	残垢の感じ	不 明
	35		3	4
	むっちりとした感		ねっとりした感じ	ŀ
	25 ئا		9	

また、頭壁のシャンプー時に豆乳を配合して行う と、後に整髪料を附したときギラギラした妄直な 感じでなく、落着いた艶になる。

□) 汚れを落す作用

実験 A:オシロイ (銀料配合物80.0%,ソルビト

ール4.0%、ソルビタンセスキオレエート10.0%、ワセリン0.5%、流動パラフィン2.0%、プロピレングリコール2.5%、ヒマシ油1.0%)をスリガラスに一定に塗り試験片とする。実施例1 の処方品(甲)とそれから豆乳を除き残余100.0%とした処方品(乙)との10 希釈液に試験を浸漬し、30分間揺動し試験片を取出し5回水洗する。試験実施前のスリガラスを基準として光の透過度の比率を測定したところ次の通りであった。

A: 97.7 %

B: 82.1 %

N) その他の効能

前述の通り豆乳には必須アミノ酸、脂肪酸、レシチン、ビタミン類を多く含有するから、之が生体に外部から與えられたとしても頭皮、頭髪、皮膚をすこやかに保つ効能効果は充分椎量出来るところである。

V)毒性

豆乳は飲食したとき毒性は全く認められない。 8人の女性に毎朝10倍希釈の豆乳で洗顔させ、

92日間経過したが異常は全く認められていない。

以上説明により豆乳の効能効果は判ったが、これを含有する化粧品類の実際使用に当って第一の問題は腐敗変質に関することであり、これは適切な化学薬剤の添加、滅菌処理の実施等の対応により解決出来る。

 も、スカムが洗去されないで附着した状態で人前 に出るわけにゆかない。従って化粧品においては、 このスカムが凝固発生しないように工夫されねば ならない。

本発明者はこの解決方法として具体的に界箇活 性割の添加することを見出した。

実験 B: 市阪豆乳 (無添加: 無発残分9.14% (105°, 2g, 3hr)) 10m g をピーカーにとり、水20m g と界面活性剤の各段階量を加え、次に CaC g : 2 H = 0 H/10液 10m g を加え全体を 50m g とし、場俗上で30分加熱する。 は布を以って減 過し、5分間水切りの後減布上に残ったスカム (含水のまゝ)を秤量する。 結果は図面に示す。

本図において(A)は界面活性剤を加えない場合10g以上のスカムの発生がみられ(B)は
CaC &。 を加えない場合である。界面活性剤(W.
X. Y. Z)を加えた場合取る量にてスカムの発生を抑えることが可能であることを示す。
図においての記号について使用した原料は次の過

W:ノニオン型(ま9キキシエテレンノニルフェノールエーワル)

X:カチオン型	(テトラダッカアミン ・酢酸塩)
Y:ビイオン型	(93787848591>)
2:アニオン型	(スタアサン酸カサ石畝)

最も効果の認められるのはノニオン型であり、豆丸に対し、0.2mx 以上で効果が認められ即ち豆乳の固形分当り2mxに相当する。

しかし更に CaC & まが多くなるとスカムは沈毅 するので、界面活性剤を増量する必要があり、ま たコンプレキソン剤の併用が有効である。

本発明になる界面活性剤と豆乳とを含む化粧品を分析するには、界面活性剤は通常法で行い、豆乳は BaC & 。を含有していると思われる豆乳量と等最以上に加え煮沸し沈澱物の乾燥量とその灰化量の差を秤り、同時に豆乳について同様操作を行ったものと比較することによって定量し得るし、更にN分を分析することによってもより適格となる。

実施例 1

シャンプーの処方

a 豆乳 (固形分8.74% 含有)

10.0W %

b	まりオキシエテレンラウリルエーテル 硫酸ナトリウム	30.0
с	ポリオキシエチレンポリオキシプロビレンラノリン	2.0
đ	ジステアリン酸 エチレングリコー8	1.5
e	グリセリン	4.0
ſ	ガラベン (メチル, エチル)	0.3
8	ラウサル酸 ジェタノールアミド	5.0
h	塩酸インチルコニラム	0.1
i	エグト 酸ニナトリウム	0.1
j	カルギキンルメテルセルローズ Ha	1.0
k	香料及び色素	g. s
1	精製水	45.9

予め」は20倍量の特製水に加え、加温しつ攪拌し溶解させる。次いでり~ e を加え、別にa.g.i と残余の特製水を混合した液を加え70で附近に加熱し晒布を以って減過し、 f . h . k . を混合して製品を得た。本品は淡黄色パール状微粒子光沢を有する頭製用シャンプーである。製質を損うことなく整髪油類は完全に洗去され、水洗後ドライブローしたときしっとりした感触であった。また固まったスカムは全く発生せずしたかって洗髪

後その様な汚片は附着することはない。 実施例 2

a 豆乳 (固形分9.07% 含有)

コールドクリームの例

n 精製水

5.0W% 実施例3

ъ	₹974×	5.0
С	9/9>	3.0
đ	イソプロビルミリスケート	6.0
e	スタプラン	3.0
f	1478418	25.0
g	tto 抽	5.0
h	ポリネキシエテレンソルビタンモノステアレート	2.0
i	サルビタンモノスラフレート	5.0
j	パライン	0.2
k	- 9555酸7=45	0.3
1	#9酸	0.3
m	香料	0.2

b~hを混合しAとし、a・i~1・mを混合し Bとし、両者50℃に加温してBの中へAを投入す る。次いでmを加えよく混練しクリームとする。 本品は皮膚に塗布したとき情欲感があり、クリー ムのきめは細かく感触がよく、分離することはない。 顕微鏡下観察で各粒子は均一に整っており、 ・保存中にスカムを生ずることはない。

		
1 2 –	ション(乾性皮膚用)の例	
2	豆乳 (固形分9.07%)	3.5 W %
ь	ステアラン 酸	2.0
c	波動パラフィン	0.5
đ	ysel-s (702)	2.0
•	99 2 9>	2.0
ſ	ず ずオタエテレンツ&ビトー&モノラウレート	15
g	トリエナノールアミン	0.2
ħ	フェノーネスルフォン酸亜鉛	0.5
i	ヘキザクロフェン	0.2
j	Iff 酸 Ha	0.5
k	香料。	適宜
1	精製水	加えて 100とする

a~1 を混合し、版に充填密栓し製品とする。本品は豆乳を含むパニシング系ハンドローションである。主婦中職業上水を扱う家政婦は、皮膚の角

40.0

質層に含まれている水溶性水分が失われ皮膚が荒れ易い。本品は豆乳含有成分によってそれを補うを目的とするが、豆乳乳化粒子が粗大スカムとなってはその効果を失うので「、その他の配合により微粒に分散を保つ工夫がされている。

実施例 4

ヘアローション (リンス) の例

処方

a	豆乳 (固形分92w%)	5.0 W
ь	ポリオキシエチレンノニネフェノール	1.0
c	レジチン	0.2
d	tty 油	2.0
e	オサーブ油	2.0
f	71.ギン酸 Na	0.1
g	787-8 (90%)	40.0
h	トゥボラシシテンキ	1.0
i	1 字油	0.2
j	パラベン	0.2
k	梳製水	48.3
		ひょく寝解し、

先づ f を g . k の順に50℃に加熱しよく溶解し、

a. b, c, j, h. i, d, eの頃に調合して成る。一般にこの様なアルコール水をベースとした場合 c, d, e の多量配合は分離を生ず が、a, b の配合により乳化状になって安定である。本品は頭髪のバサツキを防ぎ柔軟性を與え、かつフケ, カユミの発生を抑える。

また、とくにパーマネントウェーブ、築毛処理 を行った毛製の保護に有効である。即ちこれらの 処理薬剤は洗髪後とはいえ微量存在し毛質を傷め るが、本品でローションをすることにより処理薬 剤は豆乳と作用するので髪は保全される。

実施例 5

浴用剤の例

/13 /	1, 0,	
2	豆乳 (固形分14.7%)	60.0W %
b	Na5948987z-1	5.0
С	ポリオキウエテレンノニルフェノール	5.0
d	4#92>	0.5
e	ェチト 酸 4Na	0.5
f	タンチアナメイオレット(他の色素で代用得)	0.2
g	香料	0.5

h 精製水

28.83

a~hを混合し概略して製品とする。本品180m &を家庭用浴槽 180 &に1回分として使用する。使用量を多くすれば著しく発揮し挙式また特殊向浴用剤となり、浴温中に温垢が生じない。

(効 果)

本発明は化粧料として即ちシャンプー リンス 等の洗髪・頭髪化粧品、アフターシェーピングロ ーション、ハンドローション等の一般化粧水類、 クレンジングクリーム・シェーピングクリーム・ コールドクリーム等のクリーム乳板類、パック用 化粧料、ファンデーション類、俗用化粧品類、洗 飼料類、石鹼類等広範囲に広用し得、使用後皮膚・ 頭髪清浄にしかつうるおい與えずこやかに保つ効 果がある。

図面の簡単な説明

図面は豆乳のスカムの形成を抑静するために、 界面活性剤の添加が効果のあることを示す実験値 をグラフ化したものであり、機能に昇面活性剤の 抵加量をとり、縦軸にスカムの発生量をとって表 した。

実験条件は詳細な説明中に記載の通りである。

A:昇面活性剤を加えないで CaC & 。 を加えた場合 B:昇面活性剤を加えないで CaC & 。 も加えない場合

W:ノニオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

X:カチオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

Y:両性型界面活性剤を加えた場合

2:アニオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

出 翮 人 株式会社 柏化学工具



手続袖正霉 (199)

昭和61年 7月 16日

特許庁長官

1. 事件の表示

特許職 昭和60年122184号

2. 発明の名称

ケシウリウ化粧料

3. 袖正をする名

事件との関係 特許出願人

キジオファインパンプグイギウ 住所 東京都中央区日本橋小綱町8番4号

カラワ カ ガフ コク ギョウ ES 株式会社 柏 化 学 エ 集

接着 相 厚 哲 郎

4.補正の対象

明細書の一部

5. 補正の内容



手統補正書

昭和61年 9月 5日

特許庁長官 宇 賀 遺 郎和

1.事件の表示 初加60年特許書は122134号

2.発明の名称 化粧料

8. 補正する者

事件との関係 特許出願人

新

東京都中央区日本橋小橋町 8 番 4 号

氏 名

カ37007932487 株式会社 柏化学工業 アメイマッチ・ロフト 代表者 柏 梅 団 郎()

なし

4・補正命令の日付 昭和61年 8月

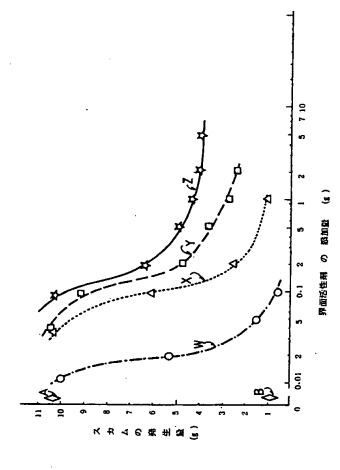
5.補正により増加する発明の数

6. 補正の対象 「昭和61年 7月16日付提出の手続補正書の補正の対象

7.補正の内容 別紙のとおり







(1) 明細書第2頁第18行中「報分」を次紀のとおり訂正する。

製文

(2)明編書館7頁第10月,第11月の「A: , B: 」を次記のとおり訂正す

E

甲:乙:

•

原豆乳は前記の様に水分が高いので、軟銀上の便と変質の点を併考して、 乾燥品を用いてよい。豆乳乾燥物の分析例として、蛋白質40~45%、 糖助15~18%、炭水化物30~35%、灰分4~5%、水分2~10 %が普遍である。

(4) 明細書第14頁第1行中「水分」を次記のとおり訂正する。

Ł

成分

(5) 明維書第14頁第9行に次記のごとく1字加入する。

le.

4. 豆乳粉 (四形分 9 2 W%)

s. ow96

旦上

华統神正 雷

昭和61年 7月16日

约九户总文 华 智 道 体积

- 1. 事件の表示 昭和60年特許顕第122134号
- 2. 発明の名称 化粧料
- 3. 雑正する者

事件との関係 特許出職人

n- ===

東京都中央区日本橋小網町 8 番 4 号

nc 49

*かがカスフコン*マの 後式会社 柏化学工業

代表表 相 展 哲 思

4 . 随正の対象

明細書「発明の詳細な説明」の領

5 . 補正の内容 /

別紙の通り